# THIS QUEER OLD WORLD

Strange Things that Travellers Have Found in It.

## UNHEARD-OF NATURAL WONDERS.

Interesting Features Continually Coming to Light.

### NEW FIELDS FOR EXPLORATION.

Queer Tribes that Inhabit the Region Wherthe Orlance has Its Segrees-Taking Fish with How and Arrow-Effective Use of Biowgans Loaded with Poisoned Barts. From the Washington Eresting Stars

"Twelve hundred miles from the mouth of the Orinoco River was as far as I extended my explorations toward the sources of that great stream," sail Ensign Roger Welles, who has just returned from the region mentioned. He is the only white man that has penstrated these wilds, at all events since the days of the early Spaniards.

The Original is one of the biggest rivers in the world, as you may see by giancing at a map of South America. It is dotted all along map of South America. It is dotted all along its course with numerous small islands, and its noper waters are obstructed by many cataracts. During my long journey toward its sources my same had often been carried overland around impassable fails, by the time one reaches the Rio Meta, which is the largest tributary of the Orinoce, navigation is further interfered with by the wildands every ladians who use poisoned arrows, so that traders who buy and sell goods along the stream anchor the saning scows out in the middle of it at night, keeping guard with rifles against possible surprise.

"In that part of the country and beyond to

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might, keeping guard with rifles against possible surpcise.

In that part of the country and beyond toward the interior, whither I penetrated, natchess is the rule among the natives, neither men nor women wearing anything besides a loit, cloth of the most restricted dimensions. Here is one of the ioin cloths, which represents the height of fashion as to dress among those people. You see it is but a rectangular scrap of begawark fastened by a string. The begainers the height of fashion as to dress among those people. You see it is but a rectangular scrap of begawark fastened by a string. The begainers the work of the hind height of the mouth of the Rio Meta the infride River enters the Orlinger. I won hundred miles berond the mouth of the Rio Meta the infride River enters the Orlinger. I statice up that stream with my cance leaded with tringets for exchange with the natives, who live in a condition of extreme savager, although they are anniably disposed and usually harmiess. They go entirely undersay for the loin cloths, as I have described, and get their subsistence by hunding and lishing, chiefly the latter.

"I was much interested in their method of taking fish by the use of the bow and arrow. For this purpose they employ arrows six feet in length, made of reeds tipped with iron. While a cunor is paddled gently along in the shallows a marksman stands ready with his arrow on the string of the bow. As soon as a large fish is seen, if the approach can be made within range, the arrow is lot fig, and rarely falls to strike the proy. These Indians hunt with blowgings made out of the young stakes of a certain kind of paim, from which the rith is removed. The arrows seem ployed as projectiles are simply splinters of reed, sharrened at one end, the other end being wrapped with senually silve on the term in the famous and ceally woorart poison. Used by one of these naked savages, the blowgun is a weapon sof great accuracy and effectiveness, even a small bird on a tree being brought down by the skilled sharpshoo er with

great accuracy and electiveness, even a small bird on a tree being brought down by the skilled sharpshoo or with reasonable certainty at the first try.

"These primitive aborigines dwell in huts built of paim leaves mostly. Each family has its little garden patch, which is chiefly devoted to raising the root from which ensays is made. They deepend upon this root almost entirely for food, apart from what they get by hunting and fishing. It is prepared by grating to begin with. The grater employed is or the most primitive possible description, being simply a plank with perforations, small, sharp pieces of film being lesserted in the holes. Houg reduced to a sert of meal by runbing on this grater, the cassava is pressed to get the water out of it, because the root is as watery as the points. Then it is sifted and formed for conging into what looks like an enormous griddle cake, two or three feet in diameter. The cake is taked on a flat piece of earthenware of corresponding size.

"An indian will go off for a week's hunting

griddle cake, two or three feet in diameter. The cake is taked on a flat piece of carthenware of corresponding size.

"An Indian will go off for a week's hunting with no other food than a quantity of cassava propared in this fashion. I myself was obliged to live upon it almost whelly for months. At first I did not find it relatable, but after a willed acquired the taste, and became quite fond of it. The chief trouble was that it was cooked on the bare ground, and always contained a considerable percentage of dirt. However, one must not be too particular a soutone's diet when travelling in the wilds. These savages are quite cleany, so far as buthing is conterned, but their habits of living, otherwise, are not such as to promote the virtue which is next to goddiness. So far as the virtue of the women is concerned, I should say that it was of a high order. Some of them are fairly good looking and have excellent figures, but their comeliness is nearly always spoiled by badly decayed tooth.

"I assisted unintentionally in quite a romance on one occasion. When my cance was on the paint of Layren a party will be ween.

comeliness is nearly always spoiled by badly decayed teath.

"I assisted unintentionally in quite a ramanee on one occasion. When my cance was on the point of Isavin; a native village, where we had been sopourang, a voung indian girl seemed to be consideredly agitated, and manifested an evident desire to accompany me. My pilot, aginst my wish, permitted her to get aboard, and she came with us down the stream to our next halting that mother of the girl made her appearance in a cases, having followed us to get back her daughter, whom she took away with her. The pilot was very melsoneholy after this occurrence, and subsequently confessed to me that he had brought they young haly away for the purpose of making her his wife.

"Matrimonial methods are extremely simple among those natives. When a young man and young woman wish to marry they go to house keeping together, and that is all there is of it. Often a youth of one village will woo and win a maiden of a village hundreds of miles distant along the river. As a rule they seem to enjoy as uninterrupted a donnestic felicity as civilized couples obtain. The Indians are gradually retiring toward the higher sources of the Orinoco because of the harsh and dishenest treatment which they receive at the hands of the white men and hali-castes of Ven zuela. They can never get fair prices for the cassava which they produce and soil to the Venezuelans. Cassava is an important food of the poorer chases all through Venezuela, being ground by machines in factories. Among the curiosities which I obtained from these savages are a number of interesting musical instruments, such as reed flutes and drums made out of a kind of corkwood. I intended to speak of the remarkable pattern in which the headwork of the loin cloths is always made. This pattern, as you will observe, is in a geometric form neculiarly firek, and the mystery is where these people got it from Notlosat strange is the fact that the cassava graters are always made with the share pieces of fine arranged in procisely the

added advantage of teing practically indestructible. The fortunate female who was priseased of a strip of called was considered to the height of fashion when she strol ed out with it wrapped about her. But the cost of it was so great to them that they were necessarily ver; frugal in the wearing of it. It was nothing uncommon to see a girl or woman employed as a field haad so to the field wearing her precious piece of galico, and when there get behind the friendly shade of a banana pient and exchange it for an improvised one made out of a bread and ample barantaleaf, which is some two feet wide and six test long, wrapped about her waist. The banana leaf makes a cool and comfortable working eastume, one which costs neither money nor labor in its preparation, and which stroes its purpose admirably. There is seen a disposition on the part of some of the islanders to adopt dresses and European coats and trousers, but it is by no means general.

"The Finans are a peaceable, honest class of people with morals in every way better than the inhabitants of goost Islands in the southern seas. They are very cleanly in their personal habits, and one need never be afraid of eating the fool they set before their visitors. They are not particularly thrifty, but it is not to be expected when a man can earn enough in two months to keep blim in comfort, if not in luxury, for the remaining ten months of the vent. By this I do not intend to convey the idea that the popular theory regarding tropical countries is true—that all one need do is to open his mouth tor ripe fruit to drop in. While fruit grows in tolerande abundance, they need a certain amount of efficiation. The natives have their yams and plantans, their cocumula and pracapples, and tayrae is not much eise needed. Wages there are very low. A field hand will receive on an average sixpence a day, on I a laborer in a sugar mill possibly double that sun.

"The Fiji Islands are under the control of their sand, and a tovernor is stationed at the islands. When I was there the chi

The Fiji Islands are under the control of England, and a Governor is stationed at the islands. When I was there the first time, in 18/2, the aperigines were in control of their own lands, with chiefs over the several tribes. Cakabau, the greatest of the chiefs in point of following, was roler over the island of viti Levu, which means lig Fiji, and about the year 18/3/4 we have peans came to the country. They saw the posselulities of a kingdom, and through some scheme induced Cakabau to consent to be the ruler. A crown was made, a hand-once affair made of sheet tin covered with couldnormaents, which, I was told recently by the man who made it, cost Si, and Cakabau was duly invested with the gaudy toy and clothed in the erraine of a king which, by the way, was cut from a bolt of catico. Aing trabaua kept his job for about seven years, though his throne became a little shock at times became a little shock at times became a little shock at times became of the disconnent of an aimost equally powerful chief. In 1880, or thereabout, the islands were formally ceded to free all orders. By a sort of coincidence John Thurston, one of the men who originated the scheme for a kingdom with cakabau at its head, was came to the islands as second mato of a sailing vessel, and at once became a photographer, has now become Sir John Thurston, Governor of the islands. The Si investment for the time rown with the coffin ornaments proved a paying investment.

### Indians to South America Who Wear Orted Heads at Their Belts as Trophies. From the Pittelia of Dieratel.

Heads at Their Belts as Trophies.

Beanth Pimbergh Dirach.

"A remarkable tribe of Indians," said Mr. Childs, who was recently in South America. "are the Napos, who live in the northern part of Chili. Instead of wearing scales at their belts as trophies. like the American swages, the heads of their enemies dangle at their girdles. By a mysterious process known only to themselves they remove all the facial and cranium hones without cutting the skin or destroying the interior. The head is then reduced, without maining any of the features, to the size of a main side."

Mr. Childs brought one of these heads with him, and hebricads to put it in the museum of the Carnerie liorary here. In San Francisco he showed it to the County Medical Society, and the doctors offered him \$1,000 for it. He said no sum of money would buy it. He thinks there is one in the Smithsonian institution, and dutside of his own hedocen' theire there is another in the United States. The Indians discovered they could sell the heads to the whites at a good price, and to prevent them from luring people into the mountains and killing thom, or murdering the aged of their tribe and preparing their heads, a law was passed forbidding their sale. Through the kindness of Gen. Cammon and tien, horsely has eight orders for heads from museums and colleges in the United States. The Indians discovered the head. He says tien, Sorsely has eight orders for heads from museums and colleges in the United States, and he is afraid he will not be able to get them.

The head and face that Mr. Childs has is not as large as a bassoall. By the secret process the bones were removed and the features reduced. All the hair on the original head is still there. It is long and black, and probably reached to the shoulders. The indians put a string through the lip for every enemy they had slain. This head has four strings in the iip, and the mouth is drawn out of shape. The microscope reveals the pores of the skin, greatly crowded together.

The head was cut off even with the shou

### Trinidad's Lake of Holling Pitch, Which Is Used in Makin : Asphal .

From the Washington Post. The asphalt barks from the West Indies are about the only vessels outside the coasting schoolers that ever layer Washington with a visit. Two of them are now lying off the wharf at the foot of New Hampshire avenue, and are well worth a visit.

at the foot of New Hampshire avenue, and are well worth a visit.

Down in the hold the cargo looks like the edge of a dead lava field, black and seamed, and apparently as hard as rock; but the hardness is deceptive. Break up a bushel of the "pitch," as it is known to the trade, and ple the fragments on top of the big asphalt field which fills the whole of the lower deck, and by to-morrow morning they would disappear, sanken slow), back into the parent mass. This slow-running quality makes the cargo one of the most detested among the Captains in the island trade, for when the ship has been listed over to port or starboard for a could of pilot, against, my which permitted here the distance of the canned the decay that the control of the control of the lower deck, and by attending the control of the control

water, and too near the curface for the earth pressure above to harden it thoroughly. Hundreds of negroes the year round toll at the lake's edge, taking out eargo after eargo from the supply that seems never to diminish. They work under overseers of their own color, and are raid at the rate of 72 cents a day. The asphalt crust is broken up with picks and erowabars, and is loaded on dump carts, drawn by a single sun-dried mule, in whem the constant boiling temperature seems to have concentrated all the native meanness of his species. The carts crunch through a loag sandy road down to the wharf at the water's edge, where the load is dumped and earried by wheelbarrows on board the lighters, which in turn carry it out to the ships, lying a half mile out in the shipal water. The rough lumps of pickings are holsted on board in baskets and plied in the hid, where they sink down into a compact mass, requiring a fresh filling the next day, and so on till the solid cargo is completed.

When the vessel reaches its port of discharge the asphalt has to be broken up again before it can be removed from the hold. Owing to the viscus quality of the native "pitch" it has, in the course of ages, filtered through the sandy soil around the lakes, and of late the learner Company has been threatened by a rival company, which has legun mining operations on the island not far from the configure of the older company's territory, uncovering great fleids of the aspinalt that is, if anything, better after its filtering process than the original deposit. water, and too near the surface for the carth

# Vant Arens in Which There Are No Wild Animals of Considerable Size.

Vast Areas in Which There Are No Wild Astunis of Considerable Size.

From the Son Evancies Chronide.

A Russian naturalist, Prof. Maclay, who passed several years in the interior of Papua, describes the highland district of the great island as a region as remarkable for its seenery and productiveness as for its seenery and productiveness as for its seiners, with March and April plateaus here and there in the highest mountains. The area of the whole island exceeds that of Texas, but its population hardly aggregates a million, nine-tenths of the aborigines being lowland seitlers, black idlers gorged with the yam roots and which nog steaks of the coast plain. The uplands, too, abound with game and lish, and the only conceivable reason why the natives should limit their hunting grounds to the swittering coast jungles is their proference for a climate that enables them to differ in the profession of the first of the second the light of the profession of the light of the light of the light of the profession of the Mexican lowlands awith a liverious vegetation. Snow is hardly ever seen, but child nights—light frosts even—securinove root them, and the trizele-haired coast dwellers avoid the mountains as the Indios Mancos of the Mexican lowlands avoid the light of the profession of the Mexican lowlands avoid the light of the profession of the Mexican lowlands avoid the light of the light From the San Francisco Chronicle,

out of the water if there was a clothed man near.

Manatees have become rather scarce on the coast of San Domingo, but are often seen near the island of Pinos, northwest of Cuba, where shoals of the strange creatures may be seen sporting about the reef like the sealions below the Cliff House. Of all squatic mammals the manatee, however, can claim the championship in the art of dealing a sudden attack; a levelled harpoon is chough to make them plunge under with a "no you don't snort, and then yop up again at unexpected times and places, waving their filippers in dentition, and ready to disappear for good at the first suspicious motion. The luxury of the Dominican cacinue was therefore the Dominican cacinue was therefore the Bonnican cacinue was therefore the art to be shared by many of his subjects. Pupples and kitters were never seen in their cabins, and the tens the time are the cast end of the volcanic are from you a stone's throw away, are from you a stone's tens were never seen in their cabins, and the largest land animal of the island was an overgrown rat known as the huita and measuring about eighteen inches without the tail. Its caudal appending is a compromise between that of the true rat and the tabornia gopher, whom it resembles in its fondness for grain and in its burrowing manks, one pair owning often as many as four different dens, more or less connected by subterranean tunnels.

With the exception of that shy rodent, Cuba, san Domingo, Jamaica, and Costa like a have no land creatures deserving the name of a game animal, for even the omnivorous appetite of the linytian darkies draws the line at the musk-scented giant rats of the coast forests.

American Beserts.

From the Star Founcies Chrostica.

California's mirages are second to none. Go down to the Colorado desert. You will find there a mirage that is a mirage. You may find more than one. Is rhaps two, three, four, five, each differing in kind from the other. Take the one that lives itself over the bod of the Dry Lake and counterfeits water. There is a curious coincidence about that. Everybody remembers how a year ago the Colorado River levels to banks and wiped the Dry Lake from the small. It was a dry take no longer, it will remember the tand it became known as the remember of the overflow from the Colorado River remembers. The overflow from the Colorado came into it and it became known as the Saiton Soa. It was a nine tay 250 feet below sealewel, began illing with water. Then, the sources of the sipply become known, no patient inserest became batteffed, and the poetical newspaper men who had not he new shall speculating on the the winds when gardeness and diwers and effect would spring up theretabout, when that whole area of shifting sands would be a seene of agricultural first these prognosticators hung their pens in the air and withdrew from the arean.

The Saiton Sea is gone now, ovaporated into thin air. Dry Lake, however, is all right on the heads of the lake is about twenty-eight miles long and about one-half to one mile wide. The Saiton Sea is gone now, ovaporated into the nane. The bed of the lake is about twenty-eight miles long and about one-half to one mile wide. The Saiton Sea the Saiton Sea the Saiton Sea the great mirage. Therein is the coincidence.

The bed of Dry Lake comes within a half miles to two three and five miles away. The same thing may be observed now, though the tasin be dry as a hone.

I must an old miner on the train when the Saiton Sea sensation was first started. A number of the water to the water the water with field miles to two, three and five miles away. The same thing may be observed now, though the tasin be dry as a hone.

I must an old miner on the train wh American Beserts. From the Sun Francisco Chroni's.

combine wat mi

Low lands under the same degree of heat
and chuntic conditions will become hotter
than eigh lands. Air from the ground up is
tound to be in layers, het and cold. Het air
ris 5, eld sir descends. From this desert baein, under the hot and cloudless sky of sum-

mer, there is a strong rising of overheated air. This, mingled with the in ush of colder air, as a first sun. The war by retrieve air, and if this sun. The war by retrieve air, and if this sun. The war by retrieve air, and if the air mosphere, corresponds to the motion of the waves. Thus, water or no water, this spet away below sea level is a sure-enough looking lake when viewed from a distance, and is a sure-enough looking lake when viewed from a distance, and is a sure-enough looking lake when viewed from a distance, and a sure-enough of ventage being remote from the strong of ventage in the section. It was a strong to the section of ventage the most three in nothing to encourage the most intrapid lover of advention abounds. There is nothing to the control in ordering this section. It was and, sand, everywhere; sand packed and hard in spots, sand in huse driffs, sand hot as fire buffeted in the late by chrisking the section of the sand in law of the sand being the sand in large the section of the sand kind from the San Jacintos on the west between them had and sharper than needles; mountain of sand belonging to the San Bernardhor and another there, pling the sand in loose pyramids in places, and sweeping the soil into a fair, hard surface botween the drifts, say for several days, as one must, if one is to get a glimpse of the mirage of all mirages.

It is seen only in the gray of the morning, when the golden hus in linguous black column is hist observed. It lingues but the first two parts of the mountain fastmess of the mirage of all mirages. When the colour his linguist black column is hist observed. It linguists black column is hist obser

volcances. From the sides of the lift, 50 to 200 feet above the surrounding waters, come forth most beautiful springs of clear, warm water, some season, others seawest, so litter, and so strongly aikalin) that no living being or animal can drink it. These waters course down the hillsides, injing a coat of white, pink, parple, blue, or green, made by the mineral sails they contain upon everything with which they come in contact.

In the midst of those hills is the Lake of Ink. There run into it seares of streams of clear nine ral hot water, others that are warm, and two that are cold. The lake, one-fourth of a mile in length and one-cighth in width, lies like a gen set in these hills or these accient volcances. The black, ink-like water which dils the lake comes up to within three or four inches of the level of its shores. The temperature near the edge is about 110, gradually growing warmer as you get down in it, and as you approach the centre of the lake, on the surface, it is about 150, and at a depth of 250 feed it is 210. Near the shore on the east, south, and west sides the water is only four to six feet in depth for twenty feet or more into the lake, where the shell breaks off perpendicularly, and there no bottom has ever been found. To the touch the water feels smooth and only. The ashes and oil which cover the lake when its waters are quiet are from one-half an inch to an inch thick. The water of the lake is jet black, though it does not color the skin of those who tathe in it.

I hader a glass the c-bring matter seems to be a minute black substance held in suspension by the water is warm, salt, and letter. To the lather the sensation on entering the water is grand, exhibarating to a wonderful degree, so much so that a bath of 10 or 15 minutes makes on-feel as if he were under the influence of the very best brandy. Millions of bubbles, formed by oscaping gases, keep the surface of the lake and pat in peace, as the great all-healing remedy, following a bath in the foot may find the many interesting the co

Immesse Trees at Formosa.

Franke State vilsa I vils News.

A recent more will exploration of the interior of souther Formosa by Chinese traders, described in the I date, discloses an interesting betanical lat. Indicating that the beautiful island produces a tree that in size and magnificence ses with the gigantle sequolas of California, More than ten adventurous pioneers of enhances organizand a mercantile expedition to pen trade with savages whose country hat hever been visited by civilized man. Their fastnesses were hidden in vast impenetrate forests which covered lotty precipitous mantains.

They stated from Lamalan, which is probably Chinebellay of the charts, and reached in seven day, by many stages, their objective point, lights stream. This toil of ascending accipities and descending declivities was surnassed y that of fording terrestial streams, which yet could accomplish only by clasping each of ser's hunds—not a path, morely footprints, wild bearts and birds; no sign of natives to smoke from labitations—they kept out of gift, not daring to show thenselves. The travelers lodged in stone caverns: the chalffing of monkeys and the sounds of insectivere appalling and polescribable. It is a will region and rounded them of logends of we kingdom of Hodgedins. What they accordished in the way of barter with the will beardonable, in that they have made known

the existence of trees of predigious girth, forming a vast forest.

These trees measured more than ten outstretched arms and were probably of corresponding height. There is besides another remarkable tree flourishing in the same forest which hears flowers, red or white, which are larger than a sieve and of extraordinory fragiance. Mr. Taylor, while searching for orghists, heard of these majestic frees and huge flowers, which he inferred, from what natives said, were epiphyte orchids.

### A Great Natural Searding Beard.

A Great Natural Housiding Beard.

Promite San Promiter Extender.

"The queerest country I ever saw," said Simon Askins, for twenty-eight years a soldier on the American Irontier, vesterday, at the Grand, "Is that Immediately about Dry Iake in Lassen county. I was a Sergeant there under Gen. Wheaton during the Modoc war. Dry Iake usually has no we er in it at all. It is almost an arid plain, with some alkali sent-tered here and there over it, and its area is about two and a half by four miles. On one side are the Pit River Mountains and on another are big mine woods, while to the west are the famous lava beds in which the Indians hid during that last great California struggle with the savages.

"Wella winding road leads up from the valley below into the curious basin. If a horse walk on this road anywhere, even two or three miles outside the border of the Dry Iake, he can be heard for many and many miles up in the interior. The ground all about there sends forth a hollow sound. Reverterations can be heard everywhere. Whether there are any caves or lost rivers there I cannot say, but though I have been almost overywhere on the frontier I never found anything like it. A footfall may be heard like a sound in a great cavern.

"Many a night when, as a soluter on duty, we anticipated an attack from the Indians or the arrival of couriers or supplies. I have put my ear to the ground. If a horse was moving about anywhere within miles he could at once easily be detected. This enacled us to put ourselves in an attitude of defence. It is a great gallery, a whispering gallery it may be called, where the acoustics are so refeet that anything said is published to the world. All the country about there has ears. Even the case of a crow or the notes of a songster take on a welrd acound.

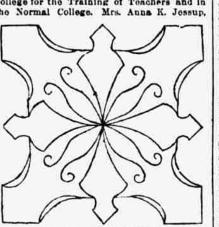
"In the Indian-fighting days we were very cantious how we moved about there, for the sound of our movements was carried all through the lava leds, where Steamboat Charley. Capt. Jack, Shacknasty Jim, and their bloody hordes were secreted. I know From the San Francisco Enumber.

### NEEDLEWORK IN CITY SCHOOLS.

Taught Also is the Normal College and the College for the Training of Teachers.

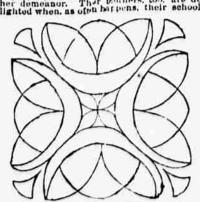
There are a great many "careful" individproval of anything new. Of such ones Doug-las Jerrold said: "There are some people so conservative that they will never look with favor on the new moon for fear of showing disrespect to the old one." Never did these solemn owls blink more wildly in astonishment and dismay than they did at the introduction of manual training into the schools. What! Shall the classic halls of learning resound with the noise of the saw and the chisel and the hammer? Never! But they did so resound, and the malcontents swallowed their remonstrances as best they could. Now they are called upon for another gulp of the old prejudices, for the thimble and the needle have followed the hammer into the schools. and they have all come to stay. Sewing is taught in a number of the public

schools. It is also taught in the New York College for the Training of Teachers and in the Normal College. Mrs. Anna K. Jessup,



DESIGN WORKED BY STUDENTS. who teaches in the latter institution, is also an instructor in the public schools, and has introduced some new features in the system
At the Normal College a post-graduate class
has been training for teachers, and they have
just finished the complete course. When they
cogan some of the girls were entirely ignorant of the use of a needle. The first
lesson begins at the very foundation rant of the use of a needle. The first lesson begins at the very foundation of the art of sewing—it teaches the proper method of threading the needle. Then follows the art of making a knot, the way to wear a thimble, and all the a, b, c, of technical details. Next come overlanding, running, hemming, and every style of patching Nor less important is a further step in the progressive system, the instruction given in darting. So much of the sweetness of myriade of honoymoons has leaked out through the holes in a wound-be devoted husband's socked so much of the harmony which goes to take married life bilesful has been lost through the friction of knotty, welted darns, that the useful art must be reckoned no instituteful factor in matrimonial happiness.

But the introduction of sewing a a brinch of popular education has other abects. In the public schools, for instance, instruction in it begins by inculcating an idea of natness. Hands must be scrupulously clean. The finished specimens of work, indich, often seem to have been made by fairy limers, se spotiess are they. In the districts wheat the fenement-house childron swarm, the eaching of sewing is a real missionary work. Every one knows the saying that thee is a satisfaction in being well dressed whip own the consolations of religion canno give. These poor girls recognize the sell at school in all the glory of a new apro, or, it even may be a new dress which she had a said at school in the redementor. That it waters, too, are delighted when, as often happens, their school-lighted when, as often happens, their school-



ANOTHER BPE : MEN.

taught daughters surpass them in skill. Poor Satan, who is getting a good many hard raps nowadays, must have a positive chill at the prospect of a generation of medices who will be expect in the use of the need c, thus thwarting his disposal of the mischief which proverbially he assigns to idle hands.

The teaching of sewing in the schools implies more than a knowledge of low to make certain stitches. At every lesson the teacher gives a talk on the microids used, touching on a wide range of subjects, and giving most valuable mistraction in geography, natural history, industries, and political economy. Mrs. Jessup has, furthermore, so added to the original system as to make it a course in drawing as well as sewing. For instance, each lesson is accompanied by a pen and ink diagram exactly corresponding with the piece of work. In the sewing, too, the pand is made to do her drawing with the needle and thread. Straight, odding, curved, and parallel lines are thus "drawn" with the red thread on what on musin, and the accuracy with which it is done is certainly remarkate.

The advanced classes are taught to make underclothing, and finally to draught patterns and make dresses. The meaniers of the postgraduate class at the Normal Codege have run the entire gauntlet, and have come out clad in a series of as dainty summer gowns as ever left the shop of an experienced dressmants. As for the younge, scholars in the schools, their work challanges examination and admiration. They see more neatly than nine out of ten women, and they have acquired other accomplishments as well. One class, for instance, and presented to Mrs. Williams, Commissioner of Education.

Allogether, "sewing as site is taught in the public schools is a givent success, and those cuted with their little i.an is and presented to Mrs. Williams, Commissioner of Inducation.
All ogether, "sewing as she is taught in the public schools is a great success, and those uitra-conservative logics who are constitutionally opposed to change may as well admit that some changes are for the better, an that the introduction of sewing into the curriculum is one of that kind.

### VISITING THE SIMIANS.

Prof. Garner's Preparations for Recording the Perce of April.

Prof. R. L. Garner sailed last week for England on his way to Africa, where he will constudied the subject several years, but he says that he has only started, and he believes that before he returns from Africa he will have mastered the language of the simians.

'I go to Africa." he said a few days before he sailed. "because the highest order of the anthropoid ages cannot be found in captivity. My special study will be the gorilla and chim panzee. As they are more like man than any other animals, physically and mentally, it is natural to suppose that their language is nearer man's than any other."

What part of Africa do you expect to ex-"I sail via Liverpool for Cape Lopez, which

is about half a degree south of the equator. The little peninsula, about eight miles long and two miles wide, of which Lopez is the western extremity, has a few gorillas and chimpanzees. My first investigations will be in this peninsula and on the main land up to the Gaboon Mission, which is sixty miles dis-

tant. From the Gaboon Mission I will proceed up the Gaboon liver about ninety miles exploring both slues as I go. Then I will cut across the common the town the Gaboon liver, about the Common and I too the Chow Miles from the coast. My object in making this inland trip is to find the hut-building ape, which vague reports locate there. This is a species unknown to science. I will consider it a great conquest if I can get records of this animal, which, judging from what I have been told, is the highest order of ape known.

"What will you take in the expedition?"

"What will you take in the expedition?"

"What will you take in the expedition? For experimental party your amply a food. For experimental party you are supply a food. For experimental party you have I want from currency—beads, clothing, and wire. The most important feature, however, of my outil is a steel cage, planned by me, without which the use of some of my implements would be impossible. The care wedges about 500 pounds. It is made of steel wire were into diese. There are wently win a two-inch mash. There are wently win a construction of the food on the boards and securely bound and transported. The care is provided with a canvas too and sides, tho siles arranged after the milber and which will keep the moisture from entering the eage from below, and will act as an insulator when the cage is charged with the rate which will keep the moisture from the rate of the form of the hope of the animals to our arranged that the panels can be placed on the boards and securely bound and transported. The cage will be my house as well as my fortress when I am camping in the jungles to arranged they have a summer of the provided with a canv

### WITER LILIES IN CENTRAL PARK. Louis Plants Are Rapidly Filling the Pond

Wicked boys who haunt the lotus pond in Central Park look enviously upon the swelling and that promise presently to break into spienlid blossoms. With that fine reserve which belongs to most beautiful things, the largest and richest blossoms spread themselves far out in the pond safe from thievish approach by way of the bank. The lotus patch extends about a rocky promontory that juts out into the pend, near 101st street. All its area is thickly paved with lotus leaves. Some lie flat upon the surface of the water; others rise an inch or two above it, while still others stoutly upborne upon thick stems turn up into rude cups nearly two feet in diamturn up into rude cups nearly two feet in diameter and almost three feet above the water. The leaves that lie flat upon the surface of the water will bear considerable weight, and a stout stick is unborne and kept dry when laid across half a dozen such pontoons. Still other leaves rise from six inches to a foot above the water and are curied up until they look like great eigars. When the wind blows hard the enormous leaves sway back and forth, and the whole paten gives forth a succession of cracking sounds as the leaves strike together.

Funches of white lilies live along with the lotuses in the pond, but the latter have gradually elowed most of the lilles out of the way. No other aquatic plant, it seems, can withstand the lotus, which in less than five years has crowded from the western end of the pond all vegetation save the white lilies, and they have drawn off into little patches by themselves. All the while the lotus plants are spreading they thicken, so that in places it would be difficult to force a boat through them. Within a few weeks leaves and blossoms will have completely hidden the water. From the pend a brooks brawis ifs way through the park, and finally falls into Harlem Mere. This brook carries upon its waters every suturn dozens of the lotus seed vessels, which look exactly like the perforated end of a waternot spoul. The holes of the sprinkler are represented by corresponding holes in the seed vessel, and out of these holes the lotus seeds neep like eyes. The seeds in shape and size are much like hazel nuts. They are leaunifully arranged in the seed vessel, and donales in the lattic clime of the lotus vessel and seeds are nuch like hazel nuts. They are leaunifully arranged in the seed vessels float down the brook from pend to mere, they become water-soaked, and rotting in time, let fall their seeds which, in still water sprout is made as a large patch of his looks a great deal like inverted seel charge of the lotus cases to a large patch in the pond.

Several hundred lotus bads are already vis eter and almost three feet above the water. The leaves that lie flat upon the surface of the

Eleped with a Governor's Baughter.

Heped with a Geveraor's Daughter.

From the S. Lows Globe Reserved.

JACKSON, Tenn., July D. - Mr. E. I., McKie of Holly Springs, Miss., and Miss Annie M. Stone, daughter of Gov. Stone of Jackson, Miss., were married at the Armour Hotel early this morning. Miss Stone left home with the understanding that she was to visit friends at reka, and was joined by her lover, and together they came here, arriving at 2n clock A. M. The flex, H. W. Tribole officiated. The bride is a be altiful girl about 18 years of agr. Objections on the jart of her parents caused the clopement. The groom telegraphed the fact of their marriage to they. Stone this afternoon. They return to Mississippi to-morrow.

## MOUNT ETNA IN ERIPTION.

ITS EIGHTY-FIFTH OUTBRAK WITHIN HISTORIC TIMES.

Stream of Lava Destroyeg Villages and Vineyards on the Southen Slope-Thousands of People Menned by the Mottes River-Great Eraptionsof the Past,

Mount Etna, the great volume which has excited the wonder of the nation in all ages, is again in eruption. Its presentativity repeats the history of the eighty-fow cruptions which have occurred within history times. Now, as heretofore, earthquakes have pressed and accompanied the outburss of lava. Loud explosions have been heard. Fissures have opened in the side of the mountain, and lava, issuing from them, is flowing down the gentie slope, following the line o least resistance. Passing below the region of barren rock and scorier, the molten stream is overwhelming the vineyards and villages in its routs. The lava has already invaded no town of Nicolosi, half way down the soutiern slope. This is the place where tourist who ascend Eina to see its wonderful crate and to witness the magnificent sunrise form its summit usually begin their climb. I is probable that the present cruption has destroyed the favorite path of tourists and buried or carried away the Casa del Bosco and the Casa Inglese, two huts built on the route where the animals used in the ascent are pridered and tourses There are no mountain slopes in the world

so covered with vineyeds, farms, and villages



those of Mount Etna. About 300,000 people we on its sides. They have become accusomed to the dangers that always threaten.

mes to the dangers that siwars threaten. The richness of the soil, formed of decomposed that no use of the garden apoils of the world; and so the popule elling to their means of the most though they do not know how sound despatches report that a large area of this dilliance land has aiready been overwhelmed. The sound despatches report that a large area of this despatches report that a large area of this control of the con

icy cold usually prevents a prolonged stay at the summit.

Catanus, the citr at the foot of the mountain from which this picture was taken, has been several times in whole or in part retaill from the lava that had destroyed it. The ravements of its streets and the walls of its buildings are all of the material that was once ejected from one or another of the craters of Mount Etna.